

BRITAIN FACES TOTAL PARALYSIS OF TRADE

Million and a Quarter Men Idle; as Many Under Notice of Shutdown.

2,223 TRAINS ARE CUT OFF

Not a Ton of Coal Reaches London in a Day—Strikers Doom Mines to Ruin in Some Places.

Special Wireless and Cable Despatches to THE SUN.
LONDON, via Glace Bay, March 4.—With the beginning of the working week the general British public has awakened to a realization of the fact that the curtailment of the nation's industries because of the coal miners' strike is rapidly approaching a condition of paralysis.

Besides the more than a million miners who are out on strike it is estimated that 225,000 men in other lines of activity are idle, while 1,425,000 others have been served with notice that their services will not be needed within a short time. Entire industries which ordinarily employ hundreds of thousands of men have been suspended operations and those who have been thus thrown out of work include cotton spinners, railwaymen, longshoremen, iron and tin plate workers besides a variety of other trades.

In the Manchester district alone 150,000 men have been notified that they will be out of employment, while it is probable that 50,000 more will be laid off within a few days in South Lancashire. It is estimated that in London alone 530,000 men will be forced to give up their jobs on account of the strike.

All records were broken here to-day in one respect when for the first time since 1838 an entire day passed without a ton of coal coming into the city of London. Already 2,223 freight and passenger trains have been discontinued, of which number 704 were on the time tables of a single line. Many stations are being closed because of the lack of traffic and to save the fuel needed for the steamers. Every freight train that could be spared was taken off and all local passenger trains have been standardized, so that there are no duplications by the various lines, and interchangeable tickets have been issued to travellers. The railway boards are cooperating to save coal and cut down expenses. But with the most rigorous precautions traffic will soon be at a standstill through lack of fuel to move trains, as few of the roads have maintained any great reserve supply, because they have not the storage room.

Thus far there has been little disorder among the strikers. At Whitburn and Durham, however, the strikers refused to permit men to enter the collieries to feed the ponies which are used in the various shafts or to allow others to do such work as is necessary to prevent the flooding of the lower levels.

Coal has already advanced in London two shillings (50 cents) a ton in price, and at Belfast the advance has been as high as five shillings, or \$1.25, reaching 37 shillings, or \$1.40, a ton. One German torpedo boat there to-day was forced to pay 50 shillings, or \$12.50, a ton in order to get fuel enough to leave port. Word came to-night from Dartmouth that the Channel packets are likely to be discontinued.

Premier Asquith told the House of Commons this afternoon that the Government was unanimously in favor of a minimum wage scale being provided for the coal miners. The Premier said, however, that he believed that it would be better for the operators and miners to arrive at a scale than for one to be established by legislation.

The Government's attitude was brought to definition by a question by Bonar Law, the Tory leader. He said he was still hopeful that those directly interested would be able to agree, but denied emphatically that he had ever stated that the establishment of a minimum wage for miners would be the first step toward applying that principle to all industries.

Mr. Asquith said that in many instances the miners were prevented from earning reasonable wages under present conditions. To meet such cases, he said, it would be absolutely necessary to establish a minimum wage scale.

"It would be impossible," the Premier continued, "to ask Parliament to pass a law providing for a minimum scale until a careful inquiry had been made into all local conditions."

"The minimum scale must be reasonable, but the Government will not tolerate the risk of bringing disaster upon the entire industrial system of the United Kingdom," Mr. Asquith urged the necessity of appointing a commission to investigate and agree on figures for a proposed minimum wage.

In the House of Commons this evening the Labor members introduced a resolution condemning the mine owners and the middlemen for inflating the price of coal for the alleged purpose of exploiting the public. The resolution demands the appointment of a committee to investigate the matter and provide some means if possible to prevent it.

The persistent refusal of the miners to accept the proposed minimum wage rate and their insistence upon their own scale is rapidly alienating public sympathy. The general cry is that they are showing utter disregard for the other industries of the nation. This feeling is widening and deepening. This fact coupled with the unreasonableness of the Government to deal vigorously with the situation is causing the Ministry to be hard pressed.

Employers everywhere are demanding protection for their employees, who are being forced into idleness. The reply of the Government thus far is that it is sympathetic but unable to act. These features of the situation are being more and more emphasized by a large section of the public press.

Offices received here from Cologne this morning that 1,000 miners went on strike in Westphalia because of a reduction in wages. The strike was not authorized by the miners' union, but fears are expressed that it may spread in spite of attempts of the union officers to prevent it.

There have been rumors that the French

and Belgian miners were showing signs of restlessness, and some fear is expressed here that a general international strike of coal miners may develop.

MADRID, March 4.—Eight hundred men employed on the Andalusian railways have gone on strike. The movement is spreading.

STOLE LAMB'S LETTERS.

Gentleman With Jimmy and Pawn Ticket Goes In for Literature.

A wistful looking young man visited Brentano's yesterday and strolled away with two books which he had not paid for. Store Detective Murphy stopped him at the door and turned him over to the police. The books were "Rosamund Gray" and Charles Lamb's letters.

In the pockets of the wistful young man the police found, so they say, a Jimmy, two fives, a saw and a flash lamp, also pawn tickets showing that \$1,500 had been raised on diamonds and watches. The prisoner said he was Nathan Kruger.

Magistrate Freschi scrutinized the burglar's tools in the night court and inquired: "Why did you steal the books?" "No reason," Kruger answered, "except that I'd heard a lot about this Charles Lamb and wanted to read his works."

He was held in \$1,000 bail. The police here say he is wanted by the police of Toronto.

ATE A STRING OF PEARLS.

Story Is Told of a Bermuda Oyster Who Left Four for Miss Swift.

Pearls are still found in the ordinary oysters that are served afloat and ashore on the half shell. For instance, Miss Rose Swift, of Cincinnati, who arrived last evening by the Bermuda-Atlantic steamship Oceana found a pearl at dinner on Sunday night in an unexpected way. She had the oyster going down when the pearl protested. It looked for a second as if Miss Swift was going to choke. The ship's surgeon, Dr. Rosenberg, saw her plight and ran over on his own table and slipped her on the back. The pearl dropped out on the plate, and the oyster, thus relieved, went to its destination.

The doctor and the young lady looked into the oyster shell and found three more pearls. Of course she gave the first pearl to the doctor and will have the three others set in a gold locket.

P. S.—The press agent says it was a Bermuda oyster of large size and that it contained a string of pearls thrown overboard by an actress, who did not have the money to pay the duty, and that the oyster had eaten all but four when it was served to Miss Swift.

THREE SHOTS AT ROTHSCHILD.

Seemingly Motiveless Attack on Banker in London—Detective Wounded.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, March 4.—As Leopold de Rothschild left the offices of his bank this afternoon and was about to step into his motor car in No. 5, Whitehall lane in the city a man stepped forward and fired three shots at him from a revolver. The bullets all missed Mr. Rothschild, but one struck a detective named Berg, who was standing near by, wounding him seriously.

The man who fired the shots had been seen prowling about the banking house for some time. Having fired the shots he ran, but a crowd gave chase. As he ran a policeman named Hazell leaped in front of him and striking him in the face with his bat, knocking him down. He made no effort to resist after that.

Those who saw the shooting say that the escape of Mr. Rothschild was due to the fact that a newsboy struck the arm of the man who was doing the shooting and thus caused the bullets to go wild. The bullet which struck the detective, Berg, lodged in his throat and has not been extracted as yet. The wound is regarded as serious but not necessarily dangerous.

Mr. Rothschild was unperturbed by the attack, which was made upon him, and while the would-be assassin was being pursued he looked on calmly. He was much distressed at the wounding of Berg, however, and helped to carry him into a nearby building, where his injury was attended to.

After the shooting Mr. Rothschild said he did not realize that he was being shot at until the third bullet sped past him. His first thought was that the noise of the shots came from the detonations of the engine of a motor car. A boy who was sitting alongside the driver of the car in question had a narrow escape. He ducked and a bullet which would undoubtedly have struck him passed harmlessly by.

Mr. Rothschild said the man who fired the shots and whose name is Tibbets was never in his employ, as has been rumored, but that he had known him from youth and frequently helped him. He could not imagine why he had made the attack.

The police say that they have been unable to find any motive for the action of Tibbets. He has been known as a quiet, studious fellow. His room when searched was found to be filled with books on mathematics, and those who knew him said that he spent most of his time among them. He is about 30 years of age.

Leopold de Rothschild, third son of Baron Lionel de Rothschild, is in his sixty-seventh year. In 1881 he was married to Marie, the daughter of A. Peruggia, in Trieste. His home is Palazzo House, Newmarket. He is a brother of Alfred Charles de Rothschild, partner in the banking firm of N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

Teacher Wins Lansing Prize by Writing a Wilson Book.

ORANGE, N. J., March 4.—Miss Heister E. Hoxford, teacher of senior literature in the Orange High School, has won the first prize of the Mary Lansing Foundation of New York, amounting to \$3,000. The prize is awarded once every three years to literature teachers of special merit. The sum is available for traveling expenses in Europe. Miss Hoxford won the prize through her book, "Woodrow Wilson and New Jersey Made Over."

SUFFRAGE SMASHING BEE ALMOST A FIZZLE

Army of Police Guard All the Favorite "Votes for Women" Targets.

MOB BACKS UP RIOTERS

Ministers' Windows Broken—Holloway Jail Ruction—Miss Pankhurst Threatens.

Special Wireless Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, via Glace Bay, March 4.—All London resembles an armed camp to-night, all because of the performances of the suffragettes in their window smashing campaign. Early in the evening there were 6,000 policemen on duty at Westminster and the shopping districts in the West End of the city. They had been placed on guard to prevent an anticipated riotous outbreak on the part of the militant women in sequence to their demonstration, which was scheduled to take place in Parliament Square at 8 P. M.

In spite of a heavy rain which fell continuously the suffragettes raided Kensington and the vicinity this morning and did much damage to the windows in the larger shops.

This evening the weather was more favorable. The downpour had turned to a mere drizzle and immense crowds gathered in the Strand and Whitehall street in expectation of trouble. There was a rumor in circulation that the suffragettes had purchased 1,400 revolvers and had perfected plans to charge the police. It was also reported that they had secured the use of a large number of dray horses and were to use them as shields in their charge.

Early in the evening the National Gallery and the British Museum were surrounded by cordons of police. Detachments of the force had been posted from Temple Bar to the Marble Arch and Parliament Square had been entirely cut off from wheeled traffic.

Police on foot and on horseback patrolled the various streets and kept the gathering crowds on the move. Passage-way was barred in the streets leading to the residences of the various Ministers so there could be no repetition of the vandalism of last Friday morning.

While more than a hundred arrests were made this evening in the vicinity of Parliament Square, where the disorder was greatest, there was little window smashing. The Government offices and the shops in most instances had boarded up their windows and were guarded by the police. Then, too, the owner of the shops took the additional precaution to keep all suspicious females at a distance.

Some of the women made an effort to break through the police lines about Parliament Square, where the crowd was evidently hostile to the authorities. The lookers-on in turn cheered the women and hooted when they were arrested. Most of these spectators were stenographers and clerks who ranged in age all the way from 17 to 60.

Miss Solomon, daughter of a prominent man from South Africa, and Miss Hilda Brackenbury, who says she is a daughter of the British General of that name, managed to enter Parliament Square, where they threw handfuls of coins to the crowd to scramble for. The two women waved flags and shouted "Votes for women."

The demonstration, however, was on the whole a failure. It fizzled out about 11 P. M., when the last of the suffragettes withdrew and headed for home.

The suffragettes had been worsted in their encounter with the police in Parliament Square, isolated parties scattered through the city smashing windows in many places. The houses damaged included the Mansion House, the residence of Lewis Harcourt, Bow Street and other police courts and a number of shops. Several of the window smashers were arrested.

While this was going on a number of youths attacked the publication offices of the suffragist papers and one of the suffragist headquarters, where they broke the windows.

The British Museum and the Royal Academy have been closed indefinitely in the fear that the suffragettes might damage their priceless treasures.

This morning in the House of Commons Premier Asquith was asked whether or not the Government would bring in a bill giving to shopkeepers the right to sue the suffragettes for damages. Replying, the Premier said that the question was giving rise to a widespread opinion that the matter should not only be brought home to the wretched individuals concerned but to those who were responsible for their actions. He added that he would consult the Attorney-General.

At a public meeting of suffragettes this afternoon Miss Christabel Pankhurst said that she gloried in the recent window smashing campaign and declared that if it proved inefficient the suffragettes would terrorize the entire community. She added that they would not hesitate to use the torch if heavy sentences were imposed upon those who had been arrested. They would do their utmost even if it came to burning down a palace.

The women began making trouble early in the forenoon. A band armed with hammers and stones went through the Knightsbridge and Brompton district in the West End, breaking the windows of the dry goods shops. The disturbance was unexpected and the police were unable to cope with it, especially as it was distributed over a wide area.

The storekeepers and their employees were compelled to do sentry duty in the front of their premises, but in many cases were unable to keep the women from doing damage.

A detachment of mounted police at last arrived on the scene. One of them was immediately dragged from his horse by excited women. In one store damage to the extent of \$1,250 was done. Thirty women were arrested. The window smashers call themselves the "Ventilating Squad." On the way to prison the prisoners sang and loudly proclaimed.

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EXCOMMUNICATED BY RECTOR.

Former Vestryman Wants Himself Decried "An Heathen and Pagan."

The Rev. Guy L. Wallis, rector of St. Paul's Memorial Church, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, against whom a petition of St. Paul's communicants is in the hands of Bishop Greer, has done something that it is said has never before been done by a rector of New York. At last Sunday's service in the church he read a formal notice of excommunication, the member named himself being present. He was Edward Wanty, the late vestryman. The excommunication notice charged Wanty with causing "scandal within and without the parish and congregation" and decreed:

Wherefore the rector of St. Paul's parish, acting within the canonical provision set forth and indicated in the second rubric precedent to the order for the administration of the Lord's Supper, or Holy Communion, in the Book of Common Prayer (page 221 in the standard book certified December 3, 1902) does hereby formally and by this instrument judicially advertise the said Edward Wanty, that he is present, not to come to the Lord's table until he shall have openly declared himself to have truly repented, that the congregation may thereby be satisfied, and that he hath recompensed the parties to whom he hath done wrong.

Now, therefore, the aforesaid Edward Wanty is hereby formally declared excommunicated and the faithful are referred to Article XXXIII. of the Articles of Religion, under the title of "Excommunicate Persons, How They Are to be Avoided," which provides as follows:

"That person which is rightly cut off from the unity of the Church and excommunicated ought to be taken of the whole multitude of the faithful as an heathen and pagan, until he be openly reconciled by penance and received into the Church by a judge that hath authority thereunto."

No Episcopal rector could be found yesterday who could remember such excommunication proceeding given in this fashion taking place in New York before.

Edward Wanty is a prominent resident of Staten Island. He is a Royal Arcanum man and a member of half a dozen organizations on the island. Fellow members of these bodies were indignant yesterday and are standing by him. The contention is over ritualistic services maintained in St. Paul's Church by the new rector and teachings by him, which teachings, it is claimed, are contrary to the constitution of the Episcopal Church of this country.

Mr. Wanty said last night that Dr. Wallis's charges were absolutely untrue. He had sent a communication to Bishop Greer, he said, asking for an immediate investigation of the case and that he be forthwith reinstated.

LIONESS TERRORIZES TOWN.

Ill-Tempered Brute Roams Freely for Half an Hour.

WASHINGTON, Pa., March 4.—Paasha, a big, ill-tempered lioness, one of seven being transferred to Pittsburgh for show purposes, escaped from its cage at the Pennsylvania Railroad station here to-night and ran free over the town.

Before the animal had been captured by Marguerite Smith, a bit of a girl who is the trainer of the animals, it had driven a hundred persons to seek safety in trees and on crossbars of telegraph poles. And had the population of the Fifth ward trembling behind barred doors.

The cage was being put into a special baggage car when it was overturned and the brute got out. Baggageman Henry Conklin and Conductor James Conley were penned behind other cages and had a bad few minutes until the lioness noticed Baggageman Frank Dayton, who was at the door of the car.

Dayton fled with the lioness after him. The platform was crowded and men, women and children scattered.

An unsuspecting horse was almost overtaken as he left an empty freight car, but saved himself by breaking into the Atlas glass factory. After half an hour of roaming the lioness crashed into the boiler house at an oil well. The firemen at work within left by way of a window and the lioness took possession. She was captured there later by Miss Smith, who drove the brute back into its cage.

WOMEN CAGED IN ELEVATOR.

It Dropped Six Floors, Then Stuck and Firemen Rescued Them.

After falling six and a half stories in an elevator and being saved by the automatic clutch taking hold, when the car was only a short distance from the bottom of the shaft, eight men and seven hysterical women were imprisoned at 6 o'clock last night for two hours while firemen with axes from Engine 15 chopped a hole through the double shaft roof of the car. This happened in the twelve story loft building at 108 Seventh avenue and the people in the car were employees of Brandenstein & Co., silk braid manufacturers with offices on the tenth floor.

At every blow of the firemen's axes on the metal roof the women inside screamed and by the time a hole had been made large enough to free them some were on the verge of collapse. After removing their outer garments, for the hole was small, the women were drawn to freedom by the firemen and the men were then pulled out in the same way.

The accident was caused by the jumping of the cable from the drum, which would have dropped the car to the bottom of the shaft if the safety clutch had not held at the last second. Nobody was seriously hurt, although the women suffered from fright.

PAUL RAINEY GOING BACK.

After Africa Again He'll Hunt in India a While, He Says.

CLEVELAND, March 4.—Paul Rainey, who has just returned from hunting in Africa, came to Cleveland to-day to tell the Union Club of his adventures.

Rainey shows the effect of his sojourn in the jungle. The skin sags on his big frame and he ambles about spring feverishly. He was seized with African fever while abroad and a touch of it has come back. He is on his way to his Mississippi ranch to recuperate.

"We had some pretty thrilling adventures," said Rainey Monday. "We were credited with killing nine lions in thirty-five minutes. That would be a trifle rapid. We did kill nine in one day, though, and that was going some, believe me. I am going back to Africa for more hunting. After I spend a year or so in Africa I shall go to India for a while."

Rainey's ambition is to be the world's greatest hunter, his friends say.

HUNGARIAN BANKERS HAVE TO CLOSE UP

M. Rosett Had Branches in Four States and Did a Big Business.

\$500,000 DUE DEPOSITORS

Run on Perth Amboy Branch Began It—Two Banking Offices in This City.

As the result of a run on their Perth Amboy branch during which nearly \$100,000 was drawn out a receiver was appointed yesterday for the Hungarian banking firm of M. Rosett of 114 Liberty street and 107 Stanton street, in this city, a large concern with branches in Jersey City and Perth Amboy, N. J., Wilkesbarre, Pa., and Youngstown, Ohio. About \$500,000 is due to depositors altogether. The books show a surplus of assets over liabilities of \$102,000.

The run on the Perth Amboy branch began a week ago in the Hungarian quarter. The branch has been the subject of runs before. None of them, however, was so long or so disastrous as that which began last week.

The branch is under the control of the New Jersey Department of Banks, and when the run had lasted several days examiners were sent to the bank. They figured that the bank could not raise more than about \$100,000 on its liquid assets, and got an order from the Court of Chancery in New Jersey restraining the bank from disposing of any of the remaining assets. The order was served yesterday.

As a result of that order a conference of the bank officials, their attorneys, Neuman & Neumann, and attorneys for creditors of the bank was held and a petition in bankruptcy was filed here before United States Judge Holt, who appointed Joseph M. Conklin, an examiner of the State Department of Banks in New Jersey, receiver in bankruptcy. He is under a bond of \$25,000. For five years Mr. Conklin as bank examiner has inquired into the condition of the bank, and he is thoroughly familiar with the books. The petition was filed late in the afternoon by Olcott, Gruber, Bonyne & McManus, as representing the following creditors: Edna Unger, \$1,000; Sophia Bender, \$335, and Joseph Cohen, \$200. It says that the liabilities exceed \$200,000, and cash assets were estimated at \$25,000. Irving L. Ernst, one of the attorneys of the petitioning creditors, said that the liabilities are not definitely known and may run up to \$500,000. He attributed the trouble to investments in automobile and subsidiary companies, which tied up a large part of the capital.

One of the attorneys for the bank said last night that he was confident that the depositors would be paid in full. It might take some time, he said, to straighten matters out, but there was no doubt that the value of the assets exceeded the liabilities by a considerable amount. He denied that the receivership was due to investments in subsidiary automobile companies. A year ago, he said, the bank examined and was not satisfied with certain investments. The bank had made in an automobile company and as a result of the criticism the investment was written off the books and \$138,000 of outside capital was put in place of it.

The bank has on deposit with the State Comptroller of New York a guarantee fund of \$100,000. It is said that none of the foreigners who have deposited money with the bank to be sent to their relatives abroad has anything to fear for his money. Those commissions, to which the bank stood in the position of trustee, were attended to immediately and before any funds had been paid out to those who forced the run on the bank.

A small crowd gathered in front of the branch office at 107 Stanton street after dark last night and watched the receivers agents moving about behind the locked doors until 9 o'clock, when they went away, leaving behind them the type-written notice of the receivership pasted on the door. One man who said that he had deposited \$1,700 only the day before stood on the corner and waited out his night. He said he was not at all different. Most of the depositors, he said, were Poles and Hungarians, small savers who had done business with Rosett for years. There seemed to be a general confidence that the deposits would be forthcoming eventually.

Vivian M. Lewis, Superintendent of Banks in New Jersey, has taken charge of the branches in that State. The Jersey City branch of the bank closed up at six o'clock. The officials told the depositors that the bank could do no more business immediately. The word got around the Hungarian quarter there was a crowd at the bank doors, where the receiver's notice was being posted.

Police reserves pushed back the people while an officer of the bank and a lawyer marched through ranks of excited Hungarians carrying two watches that were said to contain the moneys and papers of the bank. With cops at their shoulders and a crowd at their heels they got to the Grove street tube station and disappeared.

Morris Rosett, now more than 70 years old, began business in 1880. With his son Max he has been in the following companies: The Rosett Realty Company of Perth Amboy, established in 1890; the Automobile Repair and Construction Company, capital stock \$30,000; the Dorian Remountable Rim Company, capital stock \$200,000, and the North American Distilling Company, capital stock \$225,000. Either he or his son has been president or vice-president of each one of these companies. Morris Rosett lives at 1391 Madison avenue, his son at Woodmere, L. I.

MARCH GRAND JURY FOREMEN.

The regular and additional Grand Jurors for March were charged yesterday by Judge Swann in General Sessions. John G. O'Keefe, a broker of 60 Broadway, is foreman of the regular Grand Jury and Joseph P. Day, a real estate dealer of 31 Nassau street, of the additional Grand Jury.

A pony glass of ANGELOUTTA BITTERS before retiring for insomnia.—A.S.

\$6,000 EAR PENDANT LOST.

Mrs. Ralph H. Thomas Tells the Police After Evening at Hotel and Opera.

Mrs. Ralph H. Thomas of 540 Park avenue, who was at one time Mrs. Frank J. Gould, reported to the police early this morning the loss of a diamond and emerald earring pendant which she valued at \$6,000.

She dined at the Hotel Knickerbocker with her husband and then went to the opera. She and Mr. Thomas returned to the Knickerbocker for supper and there Mr. Thomas noticed that the pendant was gone.

Before her first marriage Mrs. Thomas was Miss Helen Kelly.

GOT THE MONEY FROM DARROW.

Bert Franklin Told Grand Jury Lawyer Supplied the Bribe Fund.

LOS ANGELES, March 4.—Affidavits filed in court this afternoon removed all doubt as to what Bert H. Franklin, self-confessed briber, told the grand jury which indicted his employer, Clarence Darrow, recently, on a charge of bribery, in connection with the J. B. McNamara case.

The District Attorney supplied notes and memoranda of the testimony given by Franklin to complete the transcript of evidence which the court held that Darrow should have.

Here is one question Franklin was asked: "Did you receive a certain sum of money from Clarence Darrow for the purpose of bribing George N. Lockwood and Robert Bain, prospective jurors?"

"Yes," was Franklin's reply. Then he was excused, according to the affidavit.

Earl Rogers, attorney for Darrow, would not say to-night whether he would accept the memoranda and notes as completing the transcript.

FIGHT ON PATRONAGE USE.

Roosevelt Senators Demand Inquiry Into Officeholders' Activity.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Roosevelt Republicans in the Senate initiated their campaign to-day against the activity of Federal office holders in the South and the alleged use of Federal patronage to control delegates to the Chicago convention. There was a hint in the first statement given out by Senator Dixon, chairman of the national Roosevelt committee, that it would be a part of the plan of the Roosevelt managers to attack the Federal machine in the South.

Senator Dixon was in the Senate when Senator Brewster of Kansas arose and sent to the clerk's desk a letter written by the postmaster at Bessemer, Ala., to a post office inspector who had charged him with "pernicious activity in politics." The letter was long and evidently written to be used for the purpose to which it was put to-day in the Senate.

The postmaster breathed defiance in every line of his letter. Among other things he pointed out that the offenses alleged against him occurred a year ago, but that no action had been taken against him until he became active for Roosevelt. Senator Dixon sat by and smiled while the Lewis letter was read. Immediately following the reading Senator Brewster introduced a resolution providing for an investigation into the activities of Federal officeholders in the South.

The resolution also directs the committee to investigate the withdrawal by President Taft recently of twelve Federal appointments in North Carolina. It was referred to the Committee on Audit and Control of the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. It probably will be passed, and the Democrats are glad to help the Roosevelt-Taft fight along.

VATABLE PINK PEARL SUE FOR.

Ludwig Nissen Thinks It's One Boeckle Stole—Defendant Thinks Not.

Ludwig Nissen, the dealer in precious stones, brought suit yesterday against Mrs. Elizabeth C. Vatable, wife of Jules Vatable of 133 West forty-fifth street, to recover \$2,400 as the value of a pearl now owned by Mrs. Vatable, which the plaintiff says belonged to his firm when it came into the possession of Mrs. Vatable.

The complaint states that the pearl is of a pinkish dark color and weighs about twenty-six grains. It came into the defendant's possession without the plaintiff's consent, it is alleged, and has since been wrongfully retained by Mrs. Vatable.

P. Chauncey Anderson, counsel for Mrs. Vatable, accepted service of the complaint and said last night that the answer to the case would be a general denial. Mr. Anderson said that the plaintiff has brought suit on the assumption that the pearl owned by Mrs. Vatable is one which was stolen from his firm by J. Edward Boeckle, the diamond salesman who disappeared in 1907 with \$200,000 worth of precious stones he had obtained on memoranda from New York jewellers. He was caught after a long hunt and was sent to Sing Sing in 19